



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

An Introduction to Rural Sociology. By PAUL L. VOGT. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1917. Pp. xvi+443. \$2.50.

Since the publication of the report of Roosevelt's "Country Life Commission" there has been a continuous flow of writings on the social and economic conditions in the rural districts of America. Much of this material has come from the pens of writers who have never experienced the ideas they expressed and they had no facts upon which to base their general statements. It is, therefore, refreshing to read Professor Vogt's book, which, for the most part, is based upon careful scientific investigations and research studies. "Introduction to Rural Sociology" is a real contribution to the literature on rural life.

The chapter headings are well selected and they are a good index to the subject-matter in the book. These headings are: "Rural Social Organization," "The Physical Setting for Rural Life," "The Improvement of Agricultural Methods," "Means of Communication and Rural Welfare," "The Land Question and Rural Welfare," "The Farmers' Labor Income," "Movements of Population," "Rural Health—Physical," "Rural Health—Mental," "The Rural Social Mind," "Rural Morality," "The Farmer in Politics," "Farmers' Economic Organizations," "Farmers' Social Organizations," "The School as a Factor in Rural Life," "Other Rural Agencies," "The Rural Church—Measures for Improvement," "The County Fair," "The Village in Relation to Rural Life," "The Village in History," "Village Growth and Decline," "Socialization of the Village," "Health and Sanitation in Villages," "Village Political Life," "The Reverse Side of the Rural Problem," and "Methods of Approach to the Rural Problem."

The author has carefully analyzed the available material which he uses in each chapter. He places the emphasis on the fundamental problems of rural life. He uses much first-hand material that he has collected in his research studies. The chapter on "Rural Morality" is a valuable contribution because it is based upon the author's research studies. His data refute the generalized statements that have been made by writers who are not hampered by facts. His studies show that the open country is still morally cleaner than the village or city.

Perhaps the most valuable chapters in the book are the five chapters given over to a sane discussion of the village as "the natural center of rural life." He says, "In the agricultural community the time will probably come when those who live in the village will be in fact in co-operative business with the farmers." His plea for co-operation between the village and the open country is fundamentally sound.

The book should be used widely as a text on rural sociology for undergraduate courses in colleges and normal schools.

EDWIN L. HOLTON

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURE COLLEGE

Collective Bargaining in the Lithographic Industry. By H. E. HOAGLAND. Columbia University Studies, No. 176. New York: Columbia University, 1917. Pp. 130. \$1.00.

The experiences of organized groups in their efforts to get along with each other are of primary importance and interest to sociology. The present volume is a historical description of such an experience of the employers and employees in the lithographic industry. Their mutual affairs have not been regulated by discussion and arbitration, but by the arbitrary decisions of the side with superior economic power. Prior to 1904 the union "dictated" the terms of employment, being enabled by its apprenticeship regulations to control the supply of labor sufficiently to accomplish this, while the unorganized employers clamored in the name of justice for mutual government. Then, while the union was wasting its strength in jurisdictional disputes, the employers organized a strong association. Probably because of the greater financial resources of the members, it has been superior to the union in its technique of bargaining, publicity, mutual support of members, discipline of members, and avoidance of jurisdictional disputes. At any rate since 1906 the positions of the organizations have been reversed and the employers' association now "dictates" the terms of employment while the union longs for mutual government.

This volume is the result of a study made by the author for the Industrial Relations Commission. It is clear, well written, and free from bias or prejudice. The interpretations are in terms of what each side said and did, as presented in the journals of the organizations, and not much use is made for interpretative purposes of the general, social, and technological situation in which the organizations were placed.

E. H. SUTHERLAND

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE